FCPS

Infused Student Service Learning Course Record

This form is to be used for each service learning activity completed for each course with infused service learning. The form may be used for multiple sections of the same course if the same service learning activity is being used. A separate form must be submitted for each additional course. Multiple resources for student service learning, including two complete lists (middle and high school) of courses with required infused service learning, are located at http://www.fcpsteach.org/servicelearning/ for teacher use in implementing student service learning.

This form should be used after the infused service learning activity has been conducted by each teacher who teaches courses with required SSL infused activities.

This form will be used to monitor the SSL infusion in the spirit of continuous improvement for this high school graduation requirement.

| Subject: | |
|---|--|
| Select: | |
| | |
| Course Title: | |
| Select: | |
| | |
| Number of class sections that participated in this service learning activity? | |
| Select: | |
| | |
| Enter # of Student Participants: | |
| | |
| ·Teacher Last Name: | |
| reactier Last Name. | |
| | |
| ·Teacher First Name: | |
| | |
| | |
| E-mail Address: | |
| | |
| | |
| *Confirm E-mail address: | |

| Semester Ye | ar: |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Select: | |
| | |
| School: | |
| Select: | |
| Project Title Enter brief title | e: e below for your Infused Service Learning Project. |
| Project Des Describe in 3-4 | cription: I sentences the Infused Service Learning Activity completed. |
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| | |
| | |
| Type of Serv Only one may | ice: be selected. |
| • | ersonal, face-to-face contact |
| Indirect - o | channeling resources to the need rather than working directly |
| Advocacy | - lending voices or talents to eliminate a specific problem |
| Seven Best | Practices for Student Service Learning |
| | eriences meet Maryland's Seven Best Practices for Service Learning and serve as a lens to determine quality for integrated projects. Ilow students and teachers to: |
| | |
| *Meet Comm | nunity Need: |
| * Meet Comm Yes | nunity Need: |

| Meet Curricular Ob | ojectives: | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Yes | | |
| No | | |
| Develop Student R | esponsibility: | |
| Yes | | |
| No | | |
| Foster Community | Partnerships: | |
| Yes | | |
| No | | |
| Plan Ahead: | | |
| Yes | | |
| No | | |
| Equip Students wit | th Knowledge and Skills: | |
| Yes | | |
| No | | |
| Reflect on the Serv | vice Learning Experience: | |
| Yes | | |
| No | | |
| PLEASE PRINT COPY FO | OR YOUR RECORDS PRIOR TO CLICKING FINISH. | |
| Finish | | |

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Sue Ann Nogle

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April 3, 2009

To Whom It May Concern:

The English/Language Arts curriculum for secondary students incorporates one service learning activity each year (English 6-12). Teacher resources to aid in development of activities are all available on www.fcpsteach.org and include sample writing assignments that lend themselves to adaptation for service learning, as well as materials to ensure adherence to best practices for Service Learning. Teachers and students have great flexibility in the design of the actual learning activities as this ensures (a) students and teachers can truly integrate these learning activities with other essential curriculum activities; (b) teachers can differentiate learning to meet the needs of all students; (c) activities designed can be tailored to provide services needed in the local community.

For English, one sample activity (English 11) is posted on www.fcpsteach.org under our Service Learning link. Other common activities across our community that are taught through our ELA curriculum include:

a. All ELA curriculum include indicators in writing focused on crafting prose to meet the needs of the audience. To really know one's audience, one must experience life from the perspective of the audience member. Students do research on a specific audience, e.g., children who are terminally ill. The students collect money for the "Make a Wish Foundation" and then write cards to send to children in the cancer ward at John Hopkins Hospital. Or, students do research on the importance of reading to toddlers. Then, the students write and create board books to be read to toddlers. The students bring the board books to local pre-schools and read the books to the toddlers. The books are then left with the pre-school (to send home with each child, so the pre-schoolers each get a book).

- b. The ELA curriculum calls for students to learn how to write to share information. This is the most common place our students in ELA connect with service learning. The students use their knowledge and share it with others in their school and in their community. For example, at NMMS, each year the 8th grade students write informational brochures to share study tips (and success tips) with the 6th grade students. After the brochures are created, the 8th grade students visit 6th grade classrooms and talk with the 6th graders about how to make the most of the education provided at NMMS. The 6th grade students create a brochure for incoming 5th grade students to share on "move-up day." (7th grade students do a different project). This helps the entire NMMS feeder because the students in the school come together to help each other focus on achievement. It also guarantees that each incoming 5th grade student is likely to have at least one 6th grade "buddy" who will help make the transition from 5th to 6th grade a smooth one.
- c. The literature students read affords many discussions about people in need and the importance of advocacy. Another way teachers embed service learning is to have students choose a group read about that requires advocacy and support and to work toward helping that group. So, when students read for information about the Hurricane Katrina victims, they recognized need, and the students at MHS collected books to send to a school that had lost its media center. Students who read The Diary of Anne Frank in 8th grade and who visited The Holocaust Museum decided to raise funds to support the museum's efforts. Another class of students held a bake sale to raise money to fund Aids Research after reading about a character who struggles with losing a family member to Aids.

Please note that the teachers and students find the integration of the Service Learning activities a valuable part of our local curriculum. As a specialist, I am pleased with the many ways our students contribute service to Frederick and learn English and Reading simultaneously. This integrated approach is requisite if we are to meet the many state and national standards and if we are to create authentic learning contexts for our students.

Sincerely,

Sue/Ann Nogle

Curriculum Specialist

Office of Secondary English and Reading

11.2

Grade Level: 11

Service Learning Infusion: Introduction to Generic Ideals Unit

Curriculum Indicators:

- The student will identify specific structural elements of particular literary forms: epic, drama (comedy/tragedy), essay, poetry.
- The student will explain the effectiveness of stylistic elements such as syntax, rhetorical devices, and choice of details that communicate an author's purpose.
- The student will compose to express personal ideas, using prose and/or poetic forms.
- The student will explain how repetition of words, phrases, structural features, and ideas affect the meaning and/or tone of a text.

Springboard from Writing Prompt: Your teacher is creating a reading corner in the classroom. When students finish assignments early, the students may go to the corner and read a poem, epic verse, or dramatic scene written by other students in the class. Compose a poem, epic verse, or dramatic scene to be placed in the reading corner. (This prompt will be graded using the ECR Rubric.)

Type of Direct, Indirect, or Advocacy Service: (depending on teacher's choice of activities below).

PREPARATION:

- After reading literary selections from this unit that expose heroic ideals, students could extend their understanding to more contemporary heroic ideals. For example, conduct a discussion on what qualities exhibited in the classical hero are still exhibited by people in current society who perform heroic deeds.
- Class discussion on the common man who rises to the level of heroism. Discussion may include fire fighters, police officers, military service, events of 911, Oklahoma City bombing—any occasion that motivates people to assist their fellow man.
- Class could invite a guest speaker to talk to the class about the responsibilities and dedication to their profession. (i.e. fire fighters, rescue workers, police officers, etc.)

ACTION:

• Students could work in partners, small groups, or individually to create brochures, posters, power point presentations, letters to convey the

- information they determined about the contemporary hero. Any of these products could be sent to a local police or fire department. (Advocacy)
- Students could write letters to servicemen in recognition and appreciate of their responsibilities and dedication. Gather and send these letters overseas. (Indirect)
- Write letters and/or poems to demonstrate recognition and appreciation to send to a local fire station, police department. (Indirect)
- Class could contact a local organization (fire station, etc.) to determine needs and raise money or purchase smoke detectors, fans, etc.) (Indirect)
- Write a tribute to rescue animals (i.e. police dogs) and submit to the appropriate authority (i.e. police, fire and rescue departments). This could include making a donation to the local animal shelter. (Advocacy and Indirect)

REFLECTION:

- Follow up journal entry to reflect on what students' impressions/feelings about what they learned and the activity.
- Discussion to reflect on what students learned about the contemporary hero.
- Thank you letter to the guest speaker.
- Help teacher create the reading corner using the written materials created by the class.

Service Learning teachers will use the Service Learning Checklist to evaluate student completion for Service Learning credit.

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- Discussion to reflect on what students learned about the contemporary hero.
- Thank you letter to the guest speaker.
- Help teacher create the reading corner using the written materials created by the class.

Service Learning teachers will use the Service Learning Checklist to evaluate student completion for Service Learning credit.

Service Learning Infusion Project

Subject: Government

Essential Curriculum Objectives:

Grade Level: Ninth

)nit: 6

and land use); Entitlements (social security and welfare); Health care and public health (costs, substance abuse, and disease); Censorship, age, and individuals with disabilities). SS.GOV.60.04.a.1 Evaluate the roles and policies the government has assumed regarding the following public issues: Environment (pollution Media and Technology; Crime (prevention and punishment); Equity (race, ethnicity, region, religion, gender, language, socioeconomic status

Identified Community Need:

Blood supplies are always low in our country, people do not donate blood.

Abstract:

campaign. The goal of the activity is to educate people about the need to donate blood, the benefits to our greater society, and the role of with the urgent need for blood in our immediate area. Students will develop a relationship with the American Red Cross as part of their Students will analyze the role government plays in our health care system and have the opportunity to develop a community program to deal the American Red Cross,

Evaluation:

Evaluate student created products; i.e. posters, pamphlets, publicity materials; student involvement; answers to questions in class discussion; research guides/notesheets on topic, student reflection sheets

| | | 1. c. c. c. c. | |
|--|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| | | projects | |
| | | thons or fundraisons: environmental | - Paddo-Mora |
| idls with the goal being to eliminate the | lutoring, serving meals | funneling resources: ie clothing drives | delices were |
| ne service recipients; i.e. educate others about a particular issues | face contact with the | with the recipient Usually involves | |
| Direct Activity - Students have face to Advocacy Activity - Students | DIFECT ACTIVITY - | service without having face-to-face contact | |

| Activity | Plan a "thon" fundraiser to provide | Plan a Blood Drive | Decolor February III |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Description | monetary donations to the American Red Cross. | | the American Red Cross |
| Preparation | Evaluate role of government in | • Evaluate role of povernment in | |
| (identifying | nation's blood supply. Identify | nation's blood sumply | • Evaluate role of government in |
| the problem | community needs. | community needs | nation's blood supply. Identity |
| and acquiring | Develop possible solutions to the | Develop possible solutions to the | community needs. |
| knowledge | problem. | problem | • Develop possible solutions to the |
| about it; | Contact the Red Cross and have a | • Contact the Red Cross and have a | problem. |
| formulating a | speaker come into class. | speaker come into class | enackan same into the |
| plari) | Research the history of the Red | Research the history of the Red | Research the history of the Dod |
| | Cross to gain useful information. | Cross to gain useful information | Cross to pain useful information |
| | Decide what type of "thon" to have | Set date and time for drive | Brainstorm possible products of |
| | - does the Red Cross already have a | Identify publicity measures | student work; i.e. posters |
| | students can participate in? | | pamphletsand how they can be |
| | Decide location, time and items | | distributed. |
| | necessary for completion of | | |
| Action | activity. | | |
| ACTION | Send out press releases | Help set-up for the blood drive | • Conduct research on tonic |
| de what will you | Create and display publicity to | Hand-out publicity, send out press | |
| do, what is | encourage participation | releases | distributed |
| The plan) | Have sign-ups | Sign-up people prior to the drive | Distribute multipity materials |
| | Implement the fundraiser | Hand-out "I gave blood stickers" the | |
| 2 | Transfer funds to the Red Cross | day of the drive | |
| Reflection | Have students complete the reflection | Have students complete the reflection | Hove students complete the |
| (How did the | sheet for SSL | sheet for SSL | reflection sheet for SSI |
| plan impact | Reflect on the overall impact on the | Reflect on the overall impact on the | Reflect on the overall impact on the |
| the problem?) | problem and what could be done in the | problem and what could be done in the | problem and what could be done in |
| | tuture. | future. | the future |
| | How much money was raised? | How well were people served? | |
| | What will the money be used for by the | How many units were gathered? | |
| The state of the s | | | |

| Activity | Plan a "thon" fundraiser to provide | Plan a Blood Drive | Develop Educational Materials about |
|----------------|--|---|---|
| Description | monetary donations to the American Red Cross. | | the American Red Cross |
| Preparation | Evaluate role of government in | Fvaluate rale of povernment in | Evaluate pola of community |
| (identifying | nation's blood supply. Identify | | - cvaluate role of government in |
| the problem | community needs. | | Community poods |
| and acquiring | Develop possible solutions to the | Develop possible solutions to the | Pavalon possible solutions to the |
| knowledge | problem. | problem | problem |
| about it; | Contact the Red Cross and have a | • Contact the Red Cross and have | |
| formulating a | speaker come into class. | speaker come into class | confider the Red Cross and have a |
| plari) | Research the history of the Red | Research the history of the Red | Descent the history of the Des |
| | Cross to gain useful information. | Cross to pain useful information | |
| | Decide what type of "thon" to have | Set date and time for drive | • Reginators possible products of |
| | does the Red Cross already have a | Identify publicity measures | student work: je posters |
| | fundraiser program that our | | pamphletsand how they can be |
| | | | distributed. |
| | Ceciae localion, time and items | | |
| | activity | | |
| Action | Send out press releases | Help set-up for the blood drive | |
| (what will you | Create and display publicity to | Hand-out publicity send out press | |
| do; what is | encourage participation | releases | distributed |
| the plan) | Have sign-ups | Sign-up people prior to the drive | Distribute publicity motorials |
| | Implement the fundraiser | Hand-out "I gave blood stickers" the | |
| | Transfer funds to the Red Cross | day of the drive | |
| Reflection | Have students complete the reflection | Have students complete the reflection | Have students complete the |
| (How did the | sheet for SSL | sheet for SSL | reflection sheet for SSI |
| plan impact | Reflect on the overall impact on the | Reflect on the overall impact on the | Reflect on the overall impact on the |
| the problem?) | problem and what could be done in the | problem and what could be done in the | problem and what could be done in |
| | future. | future. | the future |
| | How much money was raised? | How well were people served? | 1 |
| | What will the money be used for by the | How many units were gathered? | |

Service Learning Project

Course: Biology

Topic: Environmental Action

Essential Curriculum Objectives:

| SC.BIO.40.01 | Interpret and communicate findings through speaking, writing, and drawing (CS1.12.9*. |
|----------------|--|
| | CS1.12.17*, CLG1.5.3) TA |
| SC.BIO.70.05.f | Share scientific knowledge with others through personal contact, indirect service or |
| | advocacy, either in the school or in the community, with preparation and reflection. |
| SC.BIO.70.05.a | Explain the implications of increased human population growth on the environment. |
| SC.BIO.70.05.b | Demonstrate the relationship between personal health and the quality of the environment. |
| SC.BIO.70.05.c | Describe connection between use of natural resources and a viable economy. |
| SC.BIO.70.05.d | Apply responsible decision-making to home-related activities that have an impact on the |
| | environment. |
| SC.BIO.70.05.e | Work with others in groups and organizations to maintain and improve the environment. |
| | (MSDE Environmental Mandate) TA |

Activities:

- A. General Description:
 - Students will plan and carry out a project that addresses an area of environmental concern in the community.

| B. | Type o | of Act | tivity: | (Choose | the | appropriate | type(s) | which | apply) |
|----|--------|--------|---------|---------|-----|-------------|---------|-------|--------|
| | | ~ . | - | | | | | | |

- 1 X Direct
 2 Indirect
 3 Advocacy
- C. Preparation Phase
 - Discuss possible topics that could heighten public awareness and solve problems relating to critical environmental issues.
 - Conduct research or selected topics and develop a plan to address the issue. Topics include but are not limited to: Habitat conservation and restoration, recycling, pollution control, and litter clean-up.
- D. Action Phase
 - Carry out the steps of the plan.
- E. Reflection Phase (choose one or more)
 - Share the results of the environmental action project with the class, parents, and/or local community.
 - Ask each student to provide a written reflection of the effectiveness of the project and the suggestions he/she would make to another student attempting a similar project.
 - Discuss the impact that the human population has on the environment.

Harvest for the Hungry - SSL Lesson

Curriculum Objective (varies by grade) -

6th grade Merit:

600.40.15 Organize, and display the data for a given situation to make stem and leaf plots

600.40.20 Interpret data from a stem and leaf plot

600.40.25 Organize and display data using a back-to-back stem and leaf plot

600.40.35 Determine the measures of central tendency and the range

7th grade Merit:

700.40.10 Organize and display data to make circle graphs

700.40.05 Organize and display data use back-to-back stem & leaf plots

700.40.25 Compare the measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode) to determine which is most appropriate to describe a set of data

700.30.15 Determine the surface area of geometric solids using rectangular prisms

8th grade Pre-Algebra:

800.40.25 Organize and display data to make box-and-whisker plots

800.40.20 Analyze multiple box-and-whisker plots

800.40.30 Interpret box-and-whisker plots

800.40.40 Organize and display data to make a scatter plot

800.40.45 Analyze and interpret scatter plots

800.40.10 Organize and display data to make circle graphs

800.30.15 Estimate and determine the volume of a cylinder given the formula

Algebra:

ALG.20.10 Make predictions by finding and using a line of best fit and by using a given curve of best fit

Audience – All students in all three grade levels at Thurmont Middle School. The project will take place in all math classes.

This Service Learning project should include the following 7 Best Practices:

- Meet a recognized need in the community (families that are going hungry)
- Achieve curricular objectives through service learning (students will use the data to create real-life examples for objectives learned)
- Reflect throughout the service learning experience
- Develop student responsibility (the students in each class will decide how to coordinate the collection)
- Establish community partnerships (we will donate the items to the Frederick County Food Bank)
- Plan ahead for service learning (the students will do all of the planning at the beginning of the 3 week project)

• Equip students with knowledge and skills for service (at the beginning of the lesson the students will receive an overview of the Kids Helping Kids program and why it is necessary to have)

Preparation -

- Students will receive background information on the Kids Helping Kids program and be informed as to what can be donated (nonperishable food items)
- Students will determine, as a class, how often to count the items donated
- Students will determine how the class will collect the items (collect everyday or only on certain days; determine where the items will be stored)
- Students, as a class, will determine how the collection should be advertised (should it be done in class only, letter home, morning announcements, posters, etc.)

Action -

• As a class, the students will collect the canned goods and nonperishable food items for 3 weeks

Reflection – (Select 1 or more; to be done throughout the lesson)

- Complete a journal entry on how the students felt knowing that they were able to help the hungry in Frederick County
- Discuss how learning about the Kids Helping Kids program helped increase your knowledge/awareness of the hunger problem in Frederick County.
- Count the items donated.

• Equip students with knowledge and skills for service (at the beginning of the lesson the students will receive an overview of the Kids Helping Kids program and why it is necessary to have)

Preparation -

- Students will receive background information on the Kids Helping Kids program and be informed as to what can be donated (nonperishable food items)
- Students will determine, as a class, how often to count the items donated
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- Discuss how learning about the Kids Helping Kids program helped increase your knowledge/awareness of the hunger problem in Frederick County.
- Count the items donated.

Possible Activities for the Students to do with Data

Not all of the following activities should be done with your students. However, you should pick one of the activities in order to tie the project in with the middle school math curriculum. You should save the data you collected from your different classes and use the data when you teach those objectives in class.

6th Grade Merit

- **Save your data from your collection to do these activities when they come up in the curriculum **
 - 1. Make a stem and leaf plot to describe the total number of cans collected per day for the one class. Interpret your results.
 - 2. Create a back-to-back stem and leaf plot to compare the number of items donated per day from two different classes.
 - 3. Find the mean, median, mode, and range of the number of cans collected per day from the one class. Determine which measure of central tendency best describes your classes' data.

7th Grade Merit

- **Save your data from your collection to do these activities when they come up in the curriculum.**
 - 1. Create a circle graph displaying the number of cans collected in each 7th grade class. (Each wedge would represent a different class.)
 - 2. Make a back-to-back stem and leaf plot comparing the number of items donated per day from two different classes.
 - 3. Find the mean, median, and mode of the number of cans collected per day from one class. Determine which measure of central tendency best describes your classes' data.

4. Find the surface area of a rectangular prism (get the dimensions from a donated boxed item).

Pre-Algebra

- **Save your data from your collection to do these activities when they come up in the curriculum.**
 - Make a box and whisker plot displaying the number of cans your class collected per day. Analyze and interpret the results. Make a box and whisker plot comparing the amount of cans collected from two separate classes over the three weeks.
 - 2. Make a scatter plot comparing the number of students in a class to the total number of cans that class collected. Use all of the Pre-Algebra classes for data points. See if there is a correlation.
 - 3. Make a circle graph displaying the number of cans collected in each 8th grade class. (Each wedge would represent a different class.)
 - 4. Find the volume of different sized cans.

<u>Algebra</u>

- **Save your data from your collection to do these activities when they come up in the curriculum.**
 - 1. Make a scatter plot that compares the number of students in the class to the total number of cans that class collected. Use all of the Algebra classes for data points. Find the correlation equation.

Data Collection Charts

| | | , | |
|------|------|---|--|
| Date | | | |
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| Date | | | |
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| Date | | | |
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Hunger Statistics for the State of Maryland

- *Over 235,000 Marylanders turn to fcod assistance programs annually to avoid going hungry.
- *77% of household served by assistance programs have limited or uncertain access to nutritionally adequate foods.
- 23% of household served Maryland's charitable food providers have had adequate access to food, but may now be teetering on the edge of hunger, due to a sudden job loss, higher fuel costs or unexpected medical expenses.
- *Nearly half (46%) of those served must make tough choices every day, between buying food and paying for their rent/mortgage, heating costs or medical bills.
- *Among households with children under the age of 18, 81% are food insecure at risk of hunger.



MOST NEEDED ITEMS

(no glass, please)

MEAT & PROTEIN

- Canned meat, ham and chicken
- Peanut Butter
- Macaroni and cheese
- Canned stews
- Canned tuna, salmon and sardines
- Nuts and seeds
- Dried canned beans

BREADS & CEREALS

- Oatmeal
- Breakfast cereal
- Rice and rice cakes
- Pasta

NON-FOOD ITEMS

- Diapers
- Toilet Paper

FRUITS & VEGETABLES

- Canned fruits and juices
- Canned vegetables
- Canned soup
- Sauces/Salad Dressing

DAIRY FOODS

- Evaporated milk
- Powdered milk
- Infant formula
- Puddings and custards

- Plastic/Paper plates and cups
- Sanitary napkins and tampons

The kids programs we support are always in need of the following items in single-serve sizes:

- Pudding Packs
- Fruit/Applesauce Cups
- Cracker Packs
- Cereal Bars
- Tortilla Chips
- 100% Juice Boxes
- Raisin Boxes
- Cereal Cups
- Contained Meals in pop tops (spaghetti, etc.)
- Tuna (single-serve and 6oz size, cans or bags)
- Canned fruit (single serve or larger sizes)

We CANNOT use

- Out of date items
- Peanut butter and other nut snacks
- Diet Items
- Candy
- Slim Jims/Beef Jerky